attribute to a conspiracy of the Third International at Moscow!

When a corporation disrupts a craft union and turns half its members into the street it is merely asserting its Americanism, the press argues. When dispossessed workers turn for relief to the solidarity of industrial unionism they prove they are being paid or duped by the Russian conspirators.

While the farce-tragedy proceeds President Gompers and his associates remain silent and inactive, trying to decide how to meet a situation which has been seen approaching with relentless certainty for several years.

Unemployment conquers a fresh city every day. Judge Gary has consolidated his hold upon the instrument of government. Between the fangs of want and the bayonets of necessity labor stands and waits.

Labor Unity.

By H. E. Keas.

From the dim and almost forgotten ages of the past until the very present era of modern industrial life, one glaring and only too evident fact has appeared in all the struggles and bitter strivings of the working class for better conditions— a lack of unity. There have been divisions upon many things but never entire unity—that prime requisite without which the workers' struggle for betterment is shown of most of its power and can never be productive of the greatest good for the sons of toil.

Divide et impera, the Manchiavellian motto of Louis XI of France, has ever been the method by which a ruling class Delilah sheared the Labor Samson of his locks. "Divide and govern" was a well recognized maxim of the possessing classes when the Ptolemies were young—aye, even from the very beginnings of history, ever since man learned to exploit the labor of another, this was recognized by them as the sure and only effective way to perpetuate their exploitation and continue their existence at the expense of the sweating masses.

"Divide and govern," and we see the galley slave of the ancients; "divide and govern," and in the stinking slave-pens of Greece and Rome burdened humanity endures and suffers the fortures of the damned; "divide and govern," and the simple and child-like serf of Russia is ground beneath the iron heel of a Czar; "divide and govern," and Homestead and Pullman are the harvest; "divide and govern," and in our own times Lawrence and Ludlow, Butte and Bisbee blazon forth in all their rotten detail of the injustice and oppression of a master class and the still successful division of the workers to their own sorrow and destruction. For can we doubt that nothing else but the lack of unity on the economic field is responsible for Labor's condition? Would such a travesty upon justice and decency have been possible in Tom Mooney's case had the workers been really united? California justice a joke, tho not for the workers, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce taking illdisguised satisfaction at the discomfiture of the defense. Labor has surely come to a sorry pass when its protagonists are made victims of such class injustice and passioned prejudice—because they fought for the working class. "Oh, but we have protested." What are protests unless you back them up? An uncompromising stand by united labor would accomplish more in one single week than all the years of puny, puttering protest. And who is responsible for Labor's condition? There can be but one answer to this question, and one only. Labor itself. Without respect for itself it will never be able to demand and gain the respect of its oppressors.

"Divide and govern"—then even as now, here and there, again and again, the damnable fact comes down the ages in all its terrible truth—only too well accepted by kings and kaisers, princes and plutocrats, and for their own aggrandizement. To keep the working masses divided has ever been their task. That this has always with them been a conscious purpose I do not aver. But as to its result for the workers it is always the same— disorganization and disaster. Thru school and college, press and pulpit, court and council, a masterclass psychology has ever meant division of the masses.

Are not our interests as workers indentical as